9-30 A.M.

STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER FOR HEALTH

re:- working of the Medical Colleges in the State

SRI H.M. CHANNABASAPPA (Minister for Health).—Madam Speaker I wish to make Statement.

In pursuance of my assurance to this House made on 8th July 1977, I beg to make this Statement on the working of the Medical Colleges in the State, the need for either nationalisation of private Medical Colleges or of Medical Education or exercising effective control over them and the manner in which it could be done expeditiously to safeguard public interest. I May be pardoned if I take a little more time of this House in order to provide some back-ground knowledge to the Members of the House for better appreciation of the problem

There are nine Medical Colleges in the State. Five of them are private colleges and the others are run by Government. They are as follows.-

Government	Private
1. Bangalore	1. Belgaum
2. Mysore	2. Davanagere
3. Hubli	3. Gulbarga
4. Bellary	4. Manipal
	5. St. John's, Bangalore

In the Government Medical Colleges admissions are made without capitation fee. Selections are made on merit by a Selection Committee constituted by Government and in accordance with the rules framed in this behalf.

The private Medical Colleges are of two groups. St. John's Medical College, Bangalore, constitutes one group. There is no capitation fee here and they have their own clinical facilities. In the other group there are 4 Colleges; namely,

i) J. N. Medical College, Belgaum.
ii) J. J. M. Medical College, Davanagere.
iii) Kasturba Medical College, Manipal.
iv) H.K.E. Society, Medical College, Gulbarga.

Capitation fee is charged in all these colleges. Manipal has two units one at Manipal and the other at Mangalore. Government is providing clinical facilities to all including Mangalore Unit of Manipal College except the Manipal Unit where the management has its own clinical facilities.

These colleges are all affiliated to one or the other University. The pattern of affiliation is as follows.

Colleges affiliated to Mysore University

1. Government College, Mysore.
2. Kasturba Medical College, Manipal
3. J. J. M. Medical College, Davanagere.

Colleges affiliated to Bangalore University

1. Government College, Bangalore
2. St. John's Medical College, Bangalore.

Colleges affiliated to Karnataka University

1. Karnatak Medical College Hubli.
2. H.K.E. Society College, Gulbarga
3. J. N. Medical College, Belgaum.
4. Government College, Bellary.

Some of the important functions of the affiliating Universities are :

(i) Prescribing norms of admissions on the basis of IMC guidelines.

(ii) Prescribing curricula for the degree and other courses including norms for the courses proposed to be taught.

(iii) Conducting of examinations and awarding degree and diplomas.

These functions are done as per guidelines prescribed by the Indian Medical Council. The IMC has the responsibility to take care of the excellence and standards of medical education in the country. If the Standards prescribed by it are not maintained by any college the degree and diplomas awarded by the affiliating University will not be recognised, Two ensure standards of medical education the IMC sends its Inspectors periodically to study the conditions of working in the various medical colleges and take necessary action either to recognise or de-recognise the institution.

Intake of Students :

The intake of students in the nine medical colleges has varied from year to year. The aggregated intake of all medical colleges in Karnataka this year is 755 as against a potential of nearly 1200. The break-up is as follows.

Private Colleges :

1.	Manipal	...	125	
2.	Belgaum	...	75	
3.	Davanagere	...	75	
4.	Gulbarga	...	67	342
5.	St. John's			60
				402

Government Colleges :

1.	Hubli	...	100	
2.	Bangalore	...	100	
3	Mysore	...	100	
4.	Bellary	...	53	353
			Total	755

The intake has been reduced to 755 by the Indian Medical Council in order to take care of the excess caused by over admissions in the past.

Employment Position.

In Karnataka the estimated number of unemployed doctors is of the order of about 4000. As on today the output of Karnataka Doctors from all colleges in the State is of the order of about 950. The employment potential of doctors in the State is of the order of about 300 to 400 including Government service, Private practice. This means that we are adding every year about 550 to 650 doctors to the list of un-employed. It is therefore a point for consideration whether it is desirable to continue the output on the same scale or apply a remedy to restore balance.

Savings of more than a crore.

The aggregate intake of the four private Medical Colleges is 342 Out of them only about 171 are from Karnataka. The rest of them are from outside the State. I am told that all the 171 Karnataka students can be accommadated in the four Government Colleges with little or no additional expenditure. If that is the case there appears to be absolutey no need for these private colleges. That will also mean so much of savings to the State exchequer.

We are now spending about Rs. 207 lakhs every year for providing clinical facilities to these 4 private Medical Colleges. If the 171 Karnataka students can be taken care of by the four

Government colleges, all the four teaching hospitals can be converted in to District Hospital standards. No body will support the idea of training 171 outside students at our cost. The following statement will give an idea of the savings that would accrue to the State if we confine medical education to our own students without reducing the number.

Statement showing the difference in expenditure between Teaching Hospitals and the District Hospitals

	Present expenditure	Reduced expenditure for a non-teaching hospital	Anticipated probable savings
	Rs. (in lakhs)	Rs. (in lakhs)	Rs. (in lakhs)
1. District Hospital Mangalore	65·00	30.00	35 00
2. Civil Hospital, Belgaum	46.00	26.00	20.00
3. Civil Hospital, Gulbarga	42 00	22 00	20 00
4. C. G Hospital, Davanagere	54.00	20.00	34 00
	207.00	98.00	1 9.00

The figures disclose that there will be a savings of about Rs. 109 lakhs per year. This savings could be spent on extending rural medical care in Belgaum, Bidar, Raichur, Bijapur and Gulbarga districts where hospital facilities are very much wanting.

Members will better appreciate the position if I quote the previous Health Minister. He said about 2 years ago on the floor of this House on 4th March 1975.

> "In the first place the previous Government committed a mistake though I do not have the right to criticise — they ought not to have created more medical colleges our State would have been sufficient with only four medical colleges When those more medical colleges came only as a mercenary or this money earning, then only all this trouble started".

What he said then is more than true even today. It is for the House to see reason behind it and locate where wisdom lies.

Let us see if at least these Medical Colleges are working properly There is incessant creticism both in and outside the House on the manner of their functioning. Inspite of Government of India, the INC and the State Government being averse to commercialisation of medical education and are agaist the system of capitation fee nothing tangible is done in that direction. Almost in very session of Legislature, members of all parties have been accusing them of mal-practices, exploitation and disrespect to Government directions. They have been urging Government either to take them over for Government management or arrange for exercise of effective control and safeguard public interest.

I cannot put it in stronger language words than those of the previous Health Minister about the mal-administration of some of private Medical Collges Based on his experience over a period of years, he has told this August House on 4-3-75 in no unclear terms that-(1) it is these private medical colleges that are resposible to create the money scraze amongst doctors (ii) they never heeded his requests to help Government to improve the morale, (iii) they have created more harm than good to the country and (iv) they should either be nationalised and taken over and see what best can be done.

Despite the State Government and Members of the Legislature being so critical the process of exploitation is continuing over the period of years unabated and unmindful of the existence of Government which has to take care of public interest. The secret of it is that there are powerful lobbies built up at different levels which dilute all process of action against them.

Public interest being foremost, there appears to be no alternative left to Government but to proceed taking positive action to cut at the root of all sources of exploitation in the field and adopt a system of balanced development of medical education commensurate with the State's resources and needs

Some of the private Medical Colleges are run by Societies registered under the Bombay Public Trust Act and some others under the Karnataka Society's Registration Act. Most of these societies run a number of institutions one of them being the Medical College. These Acts do not give adequate powers to deal with the erring institutions.

Under the Amended Societies Registration Act, Government has limited powers. I can appoint an administrator to carry out the functions of all the institutions managed by the Society in addition to the one mis-managed.

The object of Government is only to deal with mis-managed Medical College and not interfere with the other activities of the Society or institution managed by it. This calls for a special Legislation for the limited purpose of dealing with only the erring Medical Colleges. To this end, we may take to any of the following measures.

1. Nationalisation of all Private Medical Colleges.

2. Nationalisation of Medical Education.

3. Enactment of a special law providing for the take over for management of the erring Medical College for a limited period as Government may deem fit and for the exercise of such powers as may be necessary.

4. Enactment of a special Law providing suitable regulatory measures to prevent exploitation, Mis-management and such other mal-practices.

I assure this House on an earlier occassion that I would bring a Bill providing for the exercise of effective control over private Medical Colleges in general and the erring once in particular.

All the four alternatives are being examined in depth both administratively and legally. Several informal discussions and consultations both with the officers and non-officials including some of the Hon'ble Members of this House already taken place. Some valuable suggestions were made by them. They also require to be examined. Many of the problems have already been sorted out and are taking definite shape. Further discussions on all aspects appear to be necessary and it will be done expeditiously.

I am sorry I could not bring a Bill during this sittings of the House itself, as the time was too short and the problems too intricate The object of Government is to choose the best course of action as would serve the public interest most. I would like to do things as perfectly as possible without giving room for any lacuna that might be further exploited by vested interests, Therefore a little more time is needed and I hope the House will kindly bear with me. Government is committed to the assurances already made and will bring out a legislation in the matter as quickly as possible.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಾಗೋಡು ತಿಮ್ಮಪ್ಪ.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧಕ್ಷರೇ, ಬಹುಪಃ ಅವರು ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಶಾಸನ ತಂದು ಇದನ್ನು ಹತೋಟಿ ಮಾಡುವುದರೊಳಗೆ ಅವರು ಮಂತ್ರಿಯಾಗಿ ಇರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಹಿಂದೆ ಅವರ ಬೇಡಿಕೆ ಮೇಲೆ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಕೊನೆಯಗಳಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿದಂತಹ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಅವರು ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ೧೨೦ ಸೀಟುಗಳು ಇದೆಯೆಂದು ಅವರೇ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗ ಏನಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಮಣಿಪಾಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಆರ್ಜ ಕರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಅಡ್ಮಿಷನ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳು

ತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅವರು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಕರೆಯುವುದನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಅಡಿಷನ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುದನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ನಾವು ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ವಂತ್ರಿಯವರ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅವರು ನೇರವಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕು.

SRI H. M. CHANNABASAPPA —Madam Speaker, I am making a categorical statement that we are not treating Mangalore and Manipal colleges sparately. Manipal college and Kasturaba College is only one.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಾಗೋಡು ತಿಮ್ಮಪ್ಪ.—ಆ ಎರಡೂ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಕರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಅಡ್ಮಿಷನ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. This should stand cancelled. They must call one application and admission should be made in one place.

SRI H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—Madam Speaker, when I have stated that the Manipal College is the one that we have recognised and allotment of seats are made only to Manipal College, and the applications called for by two colleges at that time was based on the previous orders and it stands cancelled.

Strike by the Raichur Division of K S R.T.C.

ಶ್ರೀ ಶರಣಪ್ಪ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ರಾಯಚೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ೮ ದಿವಸಗಳಿಂದ ಕೆ.ಎಸ್.ಆರ್.ಟಿ.ಸಿ. ಯ ನೌಕರರು ಸ್ಟೈಕ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಬಸ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಬಂದ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಏನೂಂದು ಕಮ್ಯುನಿಕೇಷನ್ ಅನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಏನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಿ ?

SRI M. MOHAMMAD ALI (Minister for Transport).—Madam Speaker, yesterday by 4' o clock I wanted the K.S.R.T.C. to give me all those information. They are making all efforts to find out what has happened about the negotiations and conciliation efforts from officers have also been sent. So, from right then I could not get much information However. I suggest the Hon. Member to meet me tomorrow and I will call all the officers to take immediate action that something is done to avoid this strike and see that the workers come back to daty.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಸಮಾಧಾನವಾಯಿತೋ ಶ್ರೀ ಶರಣಪ್ಪನವರೇ,

ಶ್ರೀ ಶರಣಪ್ಪ.—ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಬಸ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಟ್ಯೂಬ್ಸ್, ಟೈರ್ಸ್‌ನ ಸ್ಪೇರ್ ಪಾರ್ಟ್ಸ್ ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಡ್ರೈವರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕಂಡಕ್ಟರುಗಳು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

Sri M. MOHAMMED ALI.—All that will be looked into.

Sri KONANDUR LINGAPPA.—All that will be looked into ಅಂದರೆ ಯಾವಾಗ ?

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ನಿಮ್ಮ ವಗ್ಗರಣೆ ಬೀಳಲೇ ಬೇಕು ಅಲ್ಲವೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಾಗೋಡು ತಿಮ್ಮಪ್ಪ.—ವಗ್ಗರಣೆ ಬೀಳದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಡಿಗೆ ರುಚಿ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.